

signed testimony, here, during the last few years, emancipated from boat and Railroad laborers—from transporters and merchants in this and other States, asking such suspension of labor—and as the present system operates to the injury of the people, who rest on that day, in obedience to the laws of God and the Commonwealth, in very disadvantageous circumstances, in comparison with those who disregard those laws, as well as to drive conscientious men from our public works—and as we cannot expect providential favor to attend the violation of his laws, and the oppression of our State laborers, it is recommended to the State Legislature to direct that the public works be closed on the first day of the week or Lord's day.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The time is probably not very far distant when, under an advanced state of civilization and religion, will be guided in its true light. The false glory which has so long hung around it will be dispelled, the chivalric drapery of a semi-barbarous age stripped off, and the miserable thing stand forth in its naked deformity, a creature of desolation and blood.

Mankind will then no longer submit to be made the pawns with which Kings and Presidents play the game of ambition, caring for victory, but regardless of those who fall in the contest. Few will then be willing to sacrifice their own lives or stain their hands with a brother's blood, to gratify the whim of a heartless ruler. No President, viewing human suffering in the light of a mere means for attaining a particular object, shall be able to make himself "the country," and compel assistance in his unholy schemes by the cry, "our country, right or wrong."

Reason, educated and elevated, shall then govern, and blind passion be no longer the ready and efficient tool of the desperate and unscrupulous. But that time has not yet come, as the position in which we stand to a neighboring republic too plainly shows.

The contest with Mexico is the war of an individual, the thousands who are engaged in it can be regarded as his agents, the thousands who have fallen, his victims.

The deaths amidst the horrors of battle, or in the dreary hospital, the anguish of the dying and the tears of the bereaved—the hopes deferred which have made sick the hearts of thousands at home—in a word, all that the nation has suffered or may yet suffer, must be placed to his charge. And many a Whig that once asked in jest, has found in blood an answer to the question, "Who is James K. Polk?"

Not but that the sanction of law has been thrown over the deeds of the President. Fighting what have become the battles of their country, her soldiers are as much entitled to a nation's thanks as though the contest was as holy as the war of the revolution. Forced into the contest, the nation has not been backward to sustain its chief officer, and the gallant men upon whom has been thrown the burden of the conflicts. But while patriotism suggests the importance of a vigorous prosecution of the war to its close, the people of the United States are fortunately not yet so much the slaves of Executive dictation as to be precluded from protesting against the iniquity of its inception.

This has been done, from the time when eighteen Senators—including Calhoun and McDuffie, voted against the palpable falsehood that the war was commenced by the act of Mexico—from that time to the present moment there have not been wanting the many who, true to their country, can yet be true to honor, humanity, and religion.

The advocates of despotism have always contended that mankind are incapable of self-government—that republican institutions, depending as they must upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, never can be permanent. The experiment which commenced on the 4th of July, 1776, has gone far to prove the falsehood of this position. But we cannot help thinking that the monarchists of Europe must contemplate with infinite satisfaction the present unnatural struggle between two sister republics—the largest and most powerful in the world.

That contest is a proof that not in kingly governments alone, is the power of doing evil possessed by a single individual; carefully as the constitution has guarded the right to make war, it has been wrested from the legitimate authority, and the struggle alone commenced we are told that, to censure the course of our rulers is "moral treason," while nothing remains for the people but to yield the President the obedience exacted by an oriental despot—may more a homage extended to thoughts and words—and to assist in conquering a peace! The latter the nation have done—the former may find rather more difficult.—*Phila. News.*

THE PROSPECT.

Every day furnishes us with additional evidence of the practical tendencies of the present Locofoco tariff. Until recently, it had not sufficient time to unfold itself, but it is now stretching out its full length over the entire land, and its poisonous breath is already blighting every description of business. The Mercer's Journal, well posted up in these matters, says agriculture, though not exactly prostrate, will soon weaken; flour, six months hence, under ordinary circumstances, will not be worth \$5 per barrel. Commerce is weak—freights are even now low enough, and decreasing. Manufacturers are in a wretched plight—that nothing more.

duction of wages of twenty-five per cent, or immediate suspension of operations; and the same may be said of mining. In the East especially every kind of manufactures is prostrate—factories are daily closing, and the factories being closed, and those that still continue are making arrangements to curtail their business and reduce the wages of the operatives, to save themselves from ruin. Some of the most powerful companies at Lowell have lost, within the last six months, the entire profits of the previous year—and a general movement is now on foot to save themselves from the threatened wreck.

In iron manufactures there appears to be little encouragement. One of the most intelligent gentlemen in this State, of great practical experience in that business, casually observes in a recent letter to one of the editors:—"We are at present feeling the 'blessed effects' of the Tariff. Railroad iron is now offered by the Agent of the English manufacturers, deliverable at New York, at a price less than it costs us to make it, at the present wages and cost of the raw material; and unless a specific duty is laid on iron imported, high enough to protect us from the surplus product of the foreign manufacturers, our 'occupation's gone!' for even with a reduction in the prices of the raw material and of wages, it is doubtful whether many of the mills can continue to compete with the English and Welsh manufacturers. At the rate railroad mills have been and are being erected within the two years passed, (no thanks to the Tariff of '46, but to the demand for iron in Great Britain and the Continent, until the recent depression there) the home competition would at once and always keep prices down to a degree that only a reasonable profit would inure to our manufacturers."—*It*

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The ships *Napier* and *Danvers*, at New Orleans, both sailed from Vera Cruz on the 29th January.

The train which left the city of Mexico on the 14th January, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th, without molestation.

There were about two hundred wagons in this train.

The train met Gen. Marshall and Col. Miles, with their respective commands, at Puebla, on the 17th ult.

The Vera Cruz American Star says that at the last accounts from Queretaro, a quorum of Congress was not in attendance. Gen. Anaya had been succeeded by Peña y Peña as President of the Republic of Mexico, and a new one was to be chosen when Congress assembled.

It was rumored that Mr. Trist had had frequent interviews with the Mexican Commissioners; and that certain terms had been agreed upon, but nothing of an authentic nature had transpired.

Col. Hay's, with one hundred rangers and a few Illinois volunteers, reached Teotihuacan on the 12th ult. in pursuit of Padre Jarauta. While reposing at an inn, with their horses unbridled and unsaddled, Jarauta and a party of Mexicans came suddenly upon Col. H. and his men, and a severe contest ensued.

Eight Mexicans were killed. None of the Americans were injured. The horse of Jarauta was seen after the fight with blood running down his sides, and it is thought that his rider received several severe wounds.

A courier sent by Mr. Peoples, with copies of the President's Message for his paper in the city of Mexico, the American Star, was seized by guerrillas on his return, and taken into some bushes by the roadside, where they first stripped and then shot him. This was done near Vera Cruz.

Gen. Bustamante, ex-President of the Mexican Republic, has issued an address to his fellow-citizens, dated at Guanajuato on the 24th ult. He says that, though willing to shed the last drop of blood in defence of his country, he has not had the satisfaction of sharing in the honorable battles in which his countrymen have been engaged. He says that when Gen. Valencia in 1841 disturbed the public peace under pretence of opposition to his (Bustamante) being in the Presidential chair, he withdrew from a station to which the votes of the people had elevated him. After a few other remarks in regard to his absence from and return to his country, he proceeds as follows. We translate from the Monitor:

"I should not wish to recall to your minds that in the manifesto which I issued to my fellow-citizens on the 26th of September, 1841, I stated that the hand of time would place in its true point of view every action and deed, and that the captain who had been elevated through perfidy and infamy along, would shortly be compelled to shed the tears of blood. But why recall such mournful events in regard to those who are the occasion of our present misfortunes? It remains for me only to tell you that misfortune has prevented me from being at your side in the battles, and that no opportunity has offered to share in your troubles, which perhaps I am in some measure have alleviated. I am this day stimulated by my honor, and I am called by my duty, to place myself at the head of the army, discharging the duties of a soldier, and almost annihilated, perhaps, through want of skill in its chief. Thus, day I repeat, I have the pleasure of directing a word to you—not as general, not as chief, but as an injured soldier, an outraged Mexican. My own desire is, to take vengeance on some men who are ignorant of the rights of war, and even of the most sacred institutions."

Gen. Bustamante concludes by saying, "There are thirty thousand valiant men left, who will not remain passive during the occupation of the Republic, etc."

This looks very well on paper, but we apprehend will amount to no more than all the manifestos of that illustrious Hero of Urcu, Santa Anna, who drove Bustamante from power seven years since, and to whom he alludes in the extract above given.

The Kentucky Flag.—By the Louisville papers, we learn that on the 27th ult., a very interesting scene transpired in the Kentucky Legislative Hall. The Flag borne by the Second Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, upon the battle-field of Buena Vista, was presented to the State authorities by Wm. F. Gaines, who was the standard bearer amid the carnage of that great battle-field. Twice by his (Gaines') personal prowess, aided by one or two comrades, did he retrieve it from the enemy, having made them pay for their daring attempt to capture his Flag with their lives. It was borne back and planted in the centre of the Second Regiment. That awful night of the 23d, when every man expected a renewal of the battle with the morning's dawn, and all slept upon their arms upon the field of battle, this noble boy grasped that Flag the live-long night.

More Annexation.—While we are threatened on our Southern frontier with the acquisition of the whole of Mexico, the signs of the times indicate that the period is not very remote when the grave question of the annexation of Canada will be presented for the deliberation of the American people. Certainly, that event must seem much less improbable now than the annexation of New Mexico and the California would have appeared, had it been suggested as late as four years ago; and especially as we learn that the policy of this measure is being discussed at this time, among the Canadians themselves. In the Montreal Courier of the 1st inst., a writer, for example, asks, "Shall we have a separation from the mother country, and become a republic?—or shall we join the United States?" So rapid is the growth of ideas in this age of "Progress," and so quickly do they assume shape and form, that we shall not be surprised, if within less time than has elapsed since Texas became a member of the Union, this suggestion, now timidly put forth, shall become a theme of agitation and intense excitement among the people of the United States. If Mexico shall be, in Mr. Cass, language, first "swallowed," the annexation of Canada, if her people desire it, will be inevitable; and that accomplished, it will not be long before we shall find it indispensable to protect that "outside row" by a still farther extension of the "area of freedom," until the comprehensive definition given to that cant phrase at the late Democratic festival in Washington city—to wit, the "Continent of America"—shall become a fixed fact—that is to say, if the existing Confederacy do not itself crumble to pieces in this insane process of expansion.—*Phila. Daily News.*

Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American emphatically says:

The very best understanding exists between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, who are old and confidential friends. Nothing has occurred to change their relations, but much to cement them, and the impertinence of the Locofoco papers, which by interference in our concerns, hope to conceal the collisions, conflicts and disruptions in their ranks, is perfectly understood between both these distinguished gentlemen, and is regarded with the scorn which it deserves.

But as the Locofoco prints are falsely representing that a rivalry exists between the friends of Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, let me say a few words to that point, which I commend to their consideration. No state of affairs can arise, by which either of these distinguished men will be placed in an attitude of hostility to the other, as candidates for the Presidency. If Mr. Clay should consent to use his name, which has in no manner or form been indicated or authorized, and he should receive the nomination of a Whig National Convention, I have the best reason for believing that Gen. Taylor, under no circumstances whatever, will permit his name to enter into the canvass.

If, on the other hand, in view of the condition of the country, the convention should select Gen. Taylor as our standard bearer, Mr. Clay will cordially and zealously co-operate in his support, or in that of any other nominee who may be chosen.

They may "read, mark, and inwardly digest" this declaration, which will be verified, letter for letter, on the 7th day of June next.

Sunday Travelling.—Instead of the day boats on the Hudson, on Sunday, being crowded, as formerly, they have been withdrawn entirely, the proprietors finding that it did not pay. So also with the Railroad Companies between Albany and Buffalo. On the Housatonic road the cars do not run on Sunday, and on the Western there is but one train on that day. The directors of the road between New York and Philadelphia have given notice to the post office department, that after their present mail contract expires, they will not run their cars on Sunday. So states the Rochester Advertiser.

That was a striking description which was given by a Western man of Henry Clay: "He is a Man, and no mistake." Nature made him with her steepest rollers.

Remarkable Presence of Mind.—The Augusta, Me., Journal, states that a lad named Thompson, while skating above and near the Augusta dam, a few days since, broke through the ice, and would have gone over the dam, had it not been for the presence of mind of another lad named Springer. The latter, on perceiving the accident, instantly jerked the woolen tippet or comfort from his own neck, and tossed one end of it to the floating boy, who seized it; and was thus drawn out.

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Small Rivalry.—A rival of *Sam* Thamb has come to life in Havana, in the person of a Cuban girl, Rita Leonard, 11 years of age, and weighing 15 lbs. She is said to be pretty, lively, graceful and accomplished.

The Tricks of Trade.—The Boston Chronotype relates an instance of Yankee shaming which came off lately in that city, that is worth reading. A Baptist Minister of Boston had a real estate which he valued at \$15,000, and desired to convert into cash. Amongst those with whom he sought to negotiate was a broker of that city, who owned a house and lot on Boston flats, the value of which, it was alleged, was about being greatly increased by a railroad, and it was proposed that as this property would be more valuable than the clergyman's, it was finally settled that the reverend gentleman should be put into a quest of possession of the flats, to test their marketableness, and in case he should find them more convertible into the ready than his houses, the exchange might be effected.

In this state of things, the reverend gentleman soon after received a call and an offer for the flat property of \$15,000 from a third party, which he refused. In a day or two still another party called, desirous to get hold of the property in the vicinity of the railroad. He bid upon himself from \$10,000 to \$15,000, which was declined. At last he wished for and took a written refusal of the property for a few days at \$10,000.

This done, the reverend gentleman, seeing his way clear to the cash, and thinking to make a handsome speculation for tight times, slipped to the broker's and had the deeds exchanged of his house for the flats, after which, breathing more freely, he mentioned to the broker that he had had an offer of \$10,000 for the flats. But the offer never came back, and the flats proved to be worth not \$10,000. The reverend, seeing himself browed, resorted to a learned judge, to know if he could help him out of the scrape. But the learned judge told him that he himself had made the bargain so fast, that it was not in the power of law to undo it, and advised him to make the best of his \$12,000 worth of experience.

Sail Story.—The Ship Fever.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, relates the following melancholy effect of ship fever:

Two brothers and their wives and families arrived here from Ireland a few days ago, with sufficient funds to enable them to purchase farms in the State of Illinois, where they proposed locating as soon as the interior navigation was open. The one had eleven children and the other nine. One of the brothers died within thirty-six hours after landing, and his wife caught the contagion while nursing him, doubtless having his seed in her system, and died three days afterwards. The other brother was obliged to take his children, and by the addition he now has twenty young ones depending on him for support, and looking to him for protection. When it is considered that he is in a strange place, this is a peculiarly melancholy case, and he fears that he will be obliged to return to Ireland, for if he remains here with so great a charge on hand, his little stock of means will be exhausted before spring opens. This is but one instance of the thousand hardships which the poor and unfortunate emigrants have to contend against in their efforts to improve their fortunes in the New World.

Shocking Sores.—A Soldier Shot.—The National Intelligencer has the following, dated Saltillo, Dec. 25th:

Yesterday (Monday) one of the most painful scenes took place here that I ever witnessed. A soldier, by the name of Victor Galbraith, a bugler in Capt. Miers' company of volunteer cavalry, was shot for threatening the Captain's life. The troops were all mustered to witness the dreadful scene. The unhappy prisoner was brought forward under the charge of the Provost-Marshal and guard. Sixteen men were detailed and formed in single file. The prisoner calmly sat down on his coffin at about eight paces distant, looking the executioners firmly in the face. His sentence was then read to him; he then threw his head backward, and said to the men: "Take good aim; I am ready to die." They fired; he fell immediately, having received three balls in his body, but in a few moments, he again arose, resting on his elbow, and asked for water and drank. He then said "kill me at once, and relieve me from my misery," when four of the men who had reserved their fire advanced, and, placing the muzzle of their guns to within a few inches of his body, fired, almost cutting him asunder. Truly, he was the most resolute man I ever saw. Some of the officers were entirely overcome by the distressing sight.

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The Heads of the different departments have made a communication to the Legislature, recommending an increase on retailers' licenses; tavern licenses; brokers' licenses, and also on bank dividends. Is it not a little strange, a contemporary asks, that when Locofocoism prostrates the industry of the country, (which it invariably does when in power,) the first remedial measure they suggest is an increase of taxes upon the people?

The Millriters have fixed upon another day for the grand burst-up of worldly affairs. It is to come in May next, when, according to their calculations, the world will be 6,000 years of age for certain, and will take its final blow out.—*They are getting ready for it at Leroy, New York.*

A Fient in Human Shape.—A man near Meldon, Illinois, is charged with starving his own mother to death. The man's name is Jesse R. Hull, and the statement is, that for some cause, supposed to be merely to release himself from the burden of keeping her, he shut his mother up in a cold room, and kept her without food until she literally starved to death—having first gnawed the paper from the walls.

Professor Morse made Pacha.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Constantinople, says that a "decoration in Diamonds of a Turkish Order of Honor, such as is given to Pashas, of two tails, is actually in the hands of our Legation, for Professor Morse, from the Sultan, in return for the view of his Telegraph. It will arrive in America with a royal diploma at the same time."

Valentines.—The number of Valentines dispatched to all parts of Philadelphia on Monday, was in round numbers, as nearly as could be ascertained, 30,000, as follows:—Post-office 20,000; Stan's Eagle Dispatch Post, 5,000; Blood's City Dispatch Post, 4,500; private hand 500.

Just Like Them.—The American Democrat, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, says that "petitions signed by more than six thousand ladies, have been presented to the Legislature of this State, praying for the abolition of the death penalty.—The dear creatures—the only hanging in the world ought to be about their necks!"

Electric Telegraph Charges in England.—The magnetic telegraph charges in this country are high, yet we perceive the price of intelligence through this channel is still higher in England. The charge made by the electric telegraph between London and Liverpool for sending a dozen lines is three pounds.

Benefit of Cleanliness.—A London goldsmith saves \$2,000 a year, by the gold and silver in the sediment of the water tanks in which the workmen are required to wash, before leaving the premises. The workmen have clean hands, and their employers make a clean penny.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour, 5 00
Wheat, 3 00
Rye, 2 00
Corn, 1 00
Oats, 1 00
Hops, 1 00

Mr. Clay and the Presidency.—A correspondent of the Maysville (Ky.) Herald notices the following remark of the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier:

"It is positively understood that Mr. Clay will not consent to the withdrawal of his name from before the public, as a candidate for the Presidency. He is, however, in favor of a National Convention, for the purpose of making nominations."

The Maysville correspondent contends that this statement does Mr. Clay great injustice; and to prove this position, submits the following quotation from a letter of Mr. Clay to a friend:

"I have constantly remained passive and neutral upon the subject, and up to this moment have not made up my mind whether I would accept or decline the nomination, if it were tendered to me. I reserve my decision for the last suitable moment, and shall be guided by all the circumstances of the case, and especially by my sense of duty, if it should ever become necessary for me to come to any determination on the subject."

Arrest of Mr. Trist.—A rumor has been for some time prevalent that an order has been sent to Mexico for the arrest of Ambassador Trist, and it is intimated that he is to be arraigned before the military tribunal at Perote, charged with the duty of investigating the conduct of Gen. Scott. A letter from Washington to the New York Express states that the order for Mr. Trist's arrest is founded upon a law passed in 1799, during the Presidency of the elder Adams, but which has been ever since a dead letter, which provides, that if any citizen of the United States shall, without the authority of his Government, commence and carry on any oral or written correspondence with any foreign Government, or with any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any dispute or controversy with the United States, or shall counsel, aid or assist in any such correspondence, he shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50,000, and imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor exceeding three years.

The heads of the different departments have made a communication to the Legislature, recommending an increase on retailers' licenses; tavern licenses; brokers' licenses, and also on bank dividends. Is it not a little strange, a contemporary asks, that when Locofocoism prostrates the industry of the country, (which it invariably does when in power,) the first remedial measure they suggest is an increase of taxes upon the people?

The Millriters have fixed upon another day for the grand burst-up of worldly affairs. It is to come in May next, when, according to their calculations, the world will be 6,000 years of age for certain, and will take its final blow out.—*They are getting ready for it at Leroy, New York.*

A Fient in Human Shape.—A man near Meldon, Illinois, is charged with starving his own mother to death. The man's name is Jesse R. Hull, and the statement is, that for some cause, supposed to be merely to release himself from the burden of keeping her, he shut his mother up in a cold room, and kept her without food until she literally starved to death—having first gnawed the paper from the walls.

Professor Morse made Pacha.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Constantinople, says that a "decoration in Diamonds of a Turkish Order of Honor, such as is given to Pashas, of two tails, is actually in the hands of our Legation, for Professor Morse, from the Sultan, in return for the view of his Telegraph. It will arrive in America with a royal diploma at the same time."

Valentines.—The number of Valentines dispatched to all parts of Philadelphia on Monday, was in round numbers, as nearly as could be ascertained, 30,000, as follows:—Post-office 20,000; Stan's Eagle Dispatch Post, 5,000; Blood's City Dispatch Post, 4,500; private hand 500.

Just Like Them.—The American Democrat, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, says that "petitions signed by more than six thousand ladies, have been presented to the Legislature of this State, praying for the abolition of the death penalty.—The dear creatures—the only hanging in the world ought to be about their necks!"

Electric Telegraph Charges in England.—The magnetic telegraph charges in this country are high, yet we perceive the price of intelligence through this channel is still higher in England. The charge made by the electric telegraph between London and Liverpool for sending a dozen lines is three pounds.

Benefit of Cleanliness.—A London goldsmith saves \$2,000 a year, by the gold and silver in the sediment of the water tanks in which the workmen are required to wash, before leaving the premises. The workmen have clean hands, and their employers make a clean penny.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour, 5 00
Wheat



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 21, 1848.

E. B. BREHLER, Esq. has been re-appointed Deputy Attorney General for this county.

Lieutenant Colonel.

We announced last week, by request, that Mr. ARCHAMBAULT would be a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel. We are now desired to say that he will not.

The examination of witnesses on part of the prosecution, in Judge Irvine's case, closed on Thursday last, and those resident here have returned home. The committee adjourned until to-day, when the examination of the witnesses for the defence will commence.

The "Philomathesian Society" of Pennsylvania College celebrated their seventeenth anniversary at Christ's Church, on Friday evening last. The speakers on the occasion were P. Born, of Muncy, Pa.; W. D. Roedel, of Lebanon, Pa.; A. W. Lilly, of Milton, Pa.; and D. W. Badham, of Edenton, N. C. The music was by the "Haydn Association," and, of course, enchanting.

The Late Sabbath Convention.

On our first page will be found the resolutions adopted at the Sabbath Convention held at Chambersburg on the 20th of January. Frederick Smith, Esq., of Chambersburg, presided over the Convention; and among the Vice Presidents were John McGinly, of Millerstown, and Thomas Warren, of Gettysburg. Wm. W. Paxton, Esq. of Gettysburg, was on the business committee.

Goody's Lady's Book, for March, is already on our table. It is splendidly embellished, having no less than seventeen engravings—some of them of the first order. The contents are all original, and there are twelve extra pages.

HENRY CLAY is expected to pass through Philadelphia some day this week, and the Whigs of that city are making arrangements to give him a reception worthy of the great Statesman.

Another Decided Expression.

On Monday last, Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, that the words in the resolution of the 3d of January, giving a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor, declaring that "the War was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President," were untrue in fact, and calculated to prevent an offer of peace from Mexico, and therefore should be expunged from the Journal of the House.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved that the resolution of Mr. Thompson be laid on the table; and the vote being taken on his motion, it prevailed by a vote of ayes 105, nays 94. [Our representative, Dr. Nix, voted in the affirmative.]

We are gratified to find, from the above vote, that Dr. Nix, whose severe illness we announced last week, had recovered so as to be able to take his seat in the House on Monday last.

The following resolution has just passed the Michigan House of Representatives by a vote of fifty-two to three, viz:

"Resolved, That whenever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which Slavery shall not by law exist at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation; and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress; to permit the institution of Slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein."

This same Legislature has recommended Gen. Cass for President, who has denounced the above Wilnot Proviso principle. This shows very little consistency in our locofoco brethren in Michigan, to say the least of it.

Important Rumor.

The Pennsylvania learns that there is a letter in Philadelphia dated at Mexico on the 17th of January, which states that the order to the column under Gen. Patterson, to move upon San Luis Potosi, had been countermanded, owing to the assembling of a force of Mexicans at Querétaro, twelve thousand strong.—Gen. Cadwallader would, however, move on with his command in the design on the Pacific coast.

It is rumored that the celebrated English bankers, the Rothschilds, have offered to take the sixteen million loan which Congress is about to authorize, and to pay one-half of the money in New York, and the other half in Mexico.

The Washington Union contradicts the above rumor, and says no such proposition has been made at the Treasury.

On Wednesday last, in the Senate of the U. States, the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Scott and the troops under his command, passed by a vote of 45 to 1; and a similar one giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor, passed 48 to 1. The Senator who voted in the negative on both occasions, was Mr. Hale, of N. H. He expressed his determination to stand alone in his course, until the policy of the present administration shall change, or by a revolutionary movement of public opinion be changed. He said the camp had already elected our next President.

There are now in the service of the American Home Missionary Society 972 ministers, who are preaching to 1470 churches, scattered through 26 different States and Territories. They are sustained at an annual expense of \$120,000 to the Society, or at an average expense of about \$150 each.

From Europe.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at New York on Wednesday night, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th ult. The best American Flour was selling at 29s. 6d.—a slight decline; Upland Cotton had advanced a little; Indian Corn 31s. 6d. The rates of interest at the Bank of England were reduced to four per cent.

Fire.

On Tuesday night last, about 7 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of "Fire!" occasioned by the burning of a stable about half a mile from town, on the Baltimore pike, belonging to Mr. SAMUEL MILLER. Several of the Engines were immediately run to the fire, but arrived too late to accomplish any good.—The building was entirely consumed. We believe it is not known how the fire originated.—Star.

The Lancaster county Whig Convention met on Wednesday last, and elected Thomas E. Franklin a Delegate to the National Convention. Henry Clay was unanimously resolved to be the first choice of the Convention and people of Lancaster county.

The Whigs of Erie county had their Convention on the 1st inst, and recommended Henry Clay as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

The Whigs of Bedford county met on the 5th, and after passing strong resolutions in favor of Clay and Scott, are of opinion that Gen. Taylor is "the man for the times."

Paying the Piper.

On Thursday last, the bill authorizing the loan of EIGHT MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, passed the House of Representatives of the U. States 194 to 14.

A call was published for a Native American meeting at Pittsburg on Tuesday evening last, but it proved an entire failure, only about 30 persons being present. The meeting broke up without being organized.

Telegraphic communications were exchanged between Philadelphia and St. Louis on Tuesday last, and the difference in time was found to be one hour and seven minutes. The distance is 900 miles.

JAMES R. SNOWDEN, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President, Treasurer of the Mint of the U. States at Philadelphia, in place of Isaac Roach, removed.

The Committee on Banks in the House of Representatives have reported adversely to the re-charter of several Banks and Savings Institutions. There was also a minority report from a portion of the Committee. The fate of these Institutions is doubtful.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, changing the place of holding elections in Menallen township, from Yount's to Bendersville.

Truman Smith to the Whigs.

The following is an extract from a letter recently addressed to the Whigs of Connecticut by Hon. Truman Smith. It contains the true Whig doctrine:

"It seems to me that Whigs every where should speak of the views of each other in regard to the Presidency with moderation, good temper and liberality; should forego premature and unprofitable discussion, and until the banner which we bore aloft so proudly and successfully in 1810, and on which was inscribed the generous sentiment, 'the union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.' If we cultivate this spirit, we shall, as I think, find in mutual consultations an ark of safety; and I trust that the Whigs of the whole country, and particularly those of Connecticut, will be prepared to accord to the proposed Convention their entire confidence. It is by such an agency a ticket shall be formed which shall pay a proper respect to the opinions and feelings of all sections of the Union, (as I doubt not there will be,) we may rest assured that a large majority of the American people will mark with their signal displeasure the present rash administration of our affairs, and will sternly rebuke those who have sported with the peace of the country, and made of war and its bloody front a game of politics."

Mr. Henry A. Wise.

The public may be curious to learn something of this individual. The seeming privacy into which he has retired since his return from Rio, and the contradictory reports of the manner in which his difficulty with the Administration in Washington about his recall, had left the public mind in suspense about him. It will satisfy such, at least, to learn from the Worcester, Md. Shield, that Mr. Wise, "in a speech made at Drummondtown, Va., last week, declared himself, we learn, in favor of the war with Mexico; and in favor of the annexation of the whole of that country to the United States! He sustains the Administration so far in all its measures respecting the war, except that it had not been violent enough, and of course advocates a vigorous prosecution of it for territorial indemnity. He also alluded to the difficulty he had with the President when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and acknowledged himself in the wrong. He is now identified with the administration party, but how long he will remain so no one can tell."

The Mississippi.

Since this great Father of Waters has been so unhappy as to lose the patronage of the Government, he has set about improving himself. Our exchanges tell us he has cut a short channel through a neck of land between one of his roundabout bends, at Racooncreek, near Concordia, Ia. Capt. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez went through in his yawl in 5 minutes, while his boat was nearly three hours going round. It is about three quarters of a mile through and twenty six miles round.

Grand Ball.

The birth-night ball at Washington promises to be a splendid affair. Under the head of "lady patronesses," we find the names of Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Madison, and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. The Vice President and the members of the cabinet head the list of managers.

The War—Desire for Peace.

For several weeks past no intelligence has been received from Mexico, except rumors of peace—of a treaty having been negotiated with Trist and Scott; but these statements are now officially contradicted. Mr. Trist has been recalled and Gen. Scott suspended. There is now no prospect of a speedy peace; and we fear that many fierce battles will have to be fought before the glad tidings of peace shall come. Our government, if to judge from the speeches of Locofoco members of Congress who are in the President's confidence, will not accept of any thing short of New Mexico and California—nearly one half of Mexico—and to this Mexico cannot accede. Indeed, it seems from the arbitrary measures of the Administration, that they are not desirous of peace. It is now reported that Santa Anna is at the head of ten or fifteen thousand men, and that he will soon march against our forces—and the next intelligence from Mexico may be of a fierce and bloody battle having been fought.

We are most thoroughly convinced that no intelligence would be hailed with more joy, than the announcement of a peace with Mexico. Almost every day is the question asked us by honest, well-thinking and patriotic citizens of Chester county, "What assurance can you give us this week of a speedy peace with Mexico?" We think we hazard nothing in saying, that if a vote were taken in our country now, nine-tenths of its voters, of all parties, would be decidedly in favor of peace—a peace, on terms that could now be obtained from Mexico.

With all the halo that one successful chain of unparalleled victories on the part of the American arms, has thrown around this war, it is unpopular with the people. If any one doubts it, let him satisfy himself by taking a trip over the country—let him talk with the bone and sinew of the country on this subject—the farmer at his plough or in his barn—the mechanic in his workshop—with all classes and occupations—and the earnest prayer of all is for a peace. Demagogues ever have and will continue to misrepresent public sentiment. It is they who are now endeavoring to prolong the war—to throw the issues of the war into the approaching Presidential election, thinking to be elevated to power by this course.—Village Record.

Peace Memorial.

The Society of "Friends," in New England, have memorialized Congress on the subject of the Mexican War. The following is their calm and respectful memorial:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Representatives of the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists regard with deep regret and sorrow the existence and continuance of the war between this country and Mexico.

We are not insensible of the importance and responsibility of appearing as petitioners before the constituted authorities of our country, but we are constrained, under a deep sense of the unrighteous, new and vast practical evils inseparably connected with the war, again earnestly to solicit your serious attention to it.

While your memorialists are convinced that all wars and fighting are contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel of Christ, are forbidden to Christians, they are aware that circumstances sometimes attend the prosecution thereof, which may much increase their calamities. How far the war in which this country is now engaged with Mexico partakes of this character, it may not become us in thus memorializing you to decide. But in addition to the many thousands of Mexicans, among whom are great numbers of women and helpless children, who have fallen on the field of battle, or in the capture of cities, is the fearful fact that the lives of thousands of our fellow-citizens have also been sacrificed in this strife, increasing in no small degree the number of the widows and the fatherless.

Nor can we but deplore the circumstances that our own citizens now compose an invading army within the acknowledged territory of a neighboring nation, toward whom this country has heretofore been on terms of amity and peace. And your memorialists would treat you, as the representatives of the nation, calmly to take into your consideration the responsibility of your present position.

And they earnestly desire that in your deliberations upon this momentous subject, you may be directed by that wisdom which has for its own the doing unto others as we would have they should do unto us; to adopt measures for the speedy termination of this war, and that the retrospect of after days may afford to you the retrospect of having faithfully discharged your duty to yourselves, to your country and your God.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 4th day of the 1st month.

Hogs Packed in Cincinnati.

The number of hogs now packed, says the Merchant's Exchange Reporter, is 450,000!—The packing has not yet quite ceased, and the probability is that the number will be even greater than that. There is reason to believe that in three-fourths of the country towns the number packed is also greatly increased. The great cause of this is doubtless the quantity of Indian corn, and the condition of the corn market. A large crop, and the cessation to a great extent, of the foreign export, are the great causes of the increase of fattened hogs. If this state of things continues, the supply of hogs for market will be large for several years to come.

A Mr. De-champs has recently addressed a letter to the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, in which he asserts that he has discovered an infallible remedy for diseases of the lungs, even when tubercles have formed. He has forwarded his receipt, and sent security to the value of 70,000 francs, to be forfeited in case the efficacy of his remedy should not be established by experience.

Clay Demonstrations.—It is a fact, worthy of note, that many of the strongest whig counties in the Union, such as Burke, in North Carolina, Albemarle, in Virginia, Erie, in Pennsylvania, and others we might name in Tennessee, etc., have recently made declarations in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and promised to give a larger vote than ever before for him, should he be the party candidate.

Bring out the "Yaller Kivers!"

The campaign of 1848, says the Reading Journal, promises to be even more exciting, spirited, brilliant, glorious, and successful, than the political tornado that swept over the country in 1840. The Whigs are ready and eager for the contest, and every where manifest a settled determination to move together in solid phalanx for the nominees of the Whig National Convention. Bring out your "Yaller Kivers," boys, and prepare for action. The signs of the times are auspicious—

The skies are bright, our hearts are light, In thousands we'll again unite: We'll sing our songs to old Whig tunes, For still there's music in these "Coons."

Pull one and all—Pull strong and steady, For CLAY, or SCOTT, or "ROCKY AND READY!"

By a late arrival from the Rio Grande, information has been received from Sahillo, which pretty clearly indicates that the American troops who were encamped at El Pazo, on their way to Chihuahua, will have some fighting to do. The Mexicans are reported to be in considerable numerical force, with 12 pieces of cannon, to oppose the march of the American troops.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—A Very Pressing Appeal.—In addition to the distressing accounts lately received from the west of Ireland by the Rev. J. C. Moore, of Philadelphia, he has just now heard that the sums of money forwarded by his treasurer, Capt. Richardson, of New York, "will not afford one spoonful of meal to all the starving applicants."—What an idea, what a picture of misery that one phrase presents!

The Washington Union has given the cry to its followers to praise Mr. Clay. We want no such sympathy from the calumniators who, for thirty years, have blackened his character with infamous slanders, and whose columns have been so many laboratories of foul libels. Their interest for Gen. Taylor, too, is quite as disinterested and sincere as was the conduct of the President towards him when he offered his gallant little army as a sacrifice to 25,000 Mexicans under the lead of his confidential friend Santa Anna at Buena Vista.

A Response.—The whig members of the N. York Legislature, have responded favorably to the call of the whig members of Congress for a National Convention and in favor of Henry Clay.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Fribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and accepting for the same.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Mr. R. CALVIN HORNEN, of Franklin county, to Miss NANCY JANE HALL, daughter of Mr. John Hall, of Menallen township, Adams county.

On Thursday last, the 17th inst. by the Rev. S. Sentman, Mr. EVAN EYASS, of Philadelphia city, to Miss ANGELO MYERS, of Adams county, Pa.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. WILLIAM CORMACK, to Miss MARY CORMACK—both of the vicinity of Gettysburg.

On Thursday the 10th inst., near Kingstown, Cumberland county, by Rev. A. Babb, Mr. EDNA M. MYERS, of this county, to Miss MARGARET E. HENMAN, of the former place.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. O. O. McClean, Mr. THOMAS C. MILLER, Jr., formerly of this place, to Miss MARTHA MARY MCCULLOUGH—both of Cumberland county.

On the 2d inst. by Rev. George Parson, Rev. JOSEPH EVANS, late of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, to Miss SUSANNAH, daughter of John Hill, Esq., of Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pa.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. DANIEL GERWIND, of Adams county, to Miss ELIZABETH DOLL, of York county.

On the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. GEORGE SCHMICK, to Miss EMELINE BUREN—all of this county.

DIED.

On the 30th ult. Mr. FREDERICK BOWENS, of Huntingdon township, aged about 56 years.

ATTEND TO YOUR INTERESTS!

NEW & FASHIONABLE FURNITURE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

I INTEND to sell my entire stock of new Furniture on hand at my Furniture Room, in West Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa. AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

On Saturday the 18th of March next.

My stock is large, made of the best of materials, and of the very latest fashions. Persons commencing housekeeping, and others desiring to procure good and handsome NEW Furniture, will find it to their interest to attend, as there will be a very large variety of the different articles of Furniture to be sold. I will specify some of the principal articles, viz:

Twenty Mahogany Front BUREAUS,

Two Mahogany Dressing Do.,

One Secretary,

Cheery and Walnut Bureaus, 13 Corner Cupboards, 15 Breakfast and Dining Tables, 1 mahogany Centre Table, Mahogany Washstands, 25 half French Bedsteads, 15 half French do., Ladies' Workstands, Candlestands, together with Doughtrays, Chests, &c.

Also—At the same time and place will be sold, 12 dozen

COMMON CHAIRS,

3 dozen Fancy do., 5 large Arm Rocking chairs, 1 dozen common Rocking do., 3 Sets of a variety of small chairs for children's use.

TERMS—All sums of \$7 and under, Cash; on all sums above \$7 a credit of 9 months will be given.

DAVID HEAGY, Ad

The following must have been written by some editor who had practical experience. He seems to speak "by the book."

"Young women who are accustomed to read newspapers, are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make first rate wives, and always select good husbands."

Solitude.—"I say," said a dandy to an intelligent mechanic, "I say I've got an idea in my head."

"Well," replied the other, "if you don't cherish it with great care, it will die for want of companions."

To the Public generally.

Follow Citizens and Friends:

I RESPECTFULLY inform you that I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY of Adams county, at the next election (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

JOHN PICKING, Ad

East Berlin, Feb. 21.

PROTHONOTARY.

SUBJECT to the decision of the County Convention, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY.—Thankful for the liberal encouragement I received at the last nomination for the office of Prothonotary, I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Ad

Feb. 21.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I respectfully offer myself to the citizens of Adams county, as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit their support, with the assurance that, if nominated and elected, the favor shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

H. DENWIDIE, Ad

Feb. 21.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.) If nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

S. R. RUSSELL, Ad

Feb. 21.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)

R. W. M'SHERRY, Ad

Feb. 21.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

EPHRAIM SWOPE, Ad

Germany township, Feb. 21.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

WILLIAM FICKES, Ad

Reading township, Feb. 14.

FOR SALE.

On accommodating terms, or For RENT, from the 1st of April next, That two-story Brick House

on Railroad street, now occupied by Mr. BURN. Attached to it are a stable and never-failing well of water. For terms apply to S. H. BUEHLER.

Feb. 14.

FARM AND MILL FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR RENT, HIS FARM,

SITUATE in Menallen township, Adams county, on Potomac creek, 3 miles east of Bendersville, containing about

90 Acres, of Limestone Land.

The Improvements are a large two-story Frame HOUSE,

BANK BARN, &c. and a LARGE THREE-STORY

MERCHANT MILL, with four run of Stones, and a SAW MILL, doing a first rate business.

The subscriber prefers renting the Farm and Mill together.

HENRY DOTTARO, Ad

Feb. 11.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees, of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructed. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baughner, J. B. M. Person, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Hume, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. M. Clean, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

All kinds, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at the Book and Stationery Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, Adams county,

On Wednesday and Thursday the 1st and 2d days of March next,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, TO WIT:

5 WORK HORSES,

2 Blooded Horse Colts, rising three years old; MILCH COWS, which will be fresh in the Spring, HOGS, all good stock, 25 or 30 tons of HAY, 400 bushels of CORN, 3 Wagons, broad-wheel, Plantation and one-horse Cart and Harness, Horse gears, Thrashing Machine and Winnowing-mill, one horse Sleigh, one Horse-rake, one Roller, Hay and Wood Ladders, Ploughs, Harrows, double and single Shovel Ploughs, Grain-cradle, Grindstone, Corn-fork, a pair of Nuts for grinding apples, a good article, a number of Hogsheads, which would make good meat vessels, Cider Barrels, a few Barrels of Vinegar, 9 hives of Bees and Boxes, Weaver's Loom and Tacklings, a lot of Carpenter's Tools;

Beds and Bedding,

Bedsteads, Carpeting, an eight day Clock, with mahogany case, 1 Dressing Bureau, do., 1 case of Drawers, do., 1 Dining Table, do., Desk and Book-case, with a number of good BOOKS, Tables, Chairs, Chests, Stoves, a Cook-stove with apparatus, 3 Corner Cupboards,

Bacon, Beef, Tallow and Lard,


with a thousand articles I can't name.

The sale will commence at 9 o'clock of each day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. WILSON.

Feb. 14.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

 GREEBLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly. We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz.: *From the fourth day of January, A. D. 1847, to the third day of January, A. D. 1848*—both days inclusive:

D.R.		DOLLS. CTS.		C.R.	
To Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement, ————		\$89 94½		<i>By Orders paid out as follows, to wit:</i>	
Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in the hands of Collectors, ————		4106 81			
<i>County Rates and Levies assessed for 1847, viz.:</i>					
Borough of Gettysburg, ————	\$701 09			By Auditing Public Accounts, ————	\$30 00
Do. " Quit Rents, ————	179 00			E. W. Stable, public offices, ————	18 75
Cumberland Township, ————	602 65			Treasurer of Poor House, ————	4,700 00
Germany " ————	365 62			Fox and Wild Cat Scalps, ————	21 71
Berwick " ————	740 03			John M'Ginly, in trust for Commissioners appointed by the Court, Pay ————	16 50
Huntington " ————	519 20			Grand Jury and Tip Staves' Pay, 1847, ————	298 49
Lafayette " ————	342 04			Tax refunded, ————	14 92
Hamiltonban " ————	691 90			Officers of Spring Elections, Pay, ————	288 55
Liberty " ————	327 14			Court Cryer's Pay, ————	56 50
Hamilton " ————	598 21			Sheriff Bills, Court Costs, ————	130 33
Menallen " ————	698 88			General Jury, and Tip Staves' Pay, ————	5 6-85
Straban " ————	6 7 80			Counsel Fees to Commissioners, ————	40 00
Franklin " ————	690 84			J. Clapsaddle, part pay on Rock Creek Bridge, ————	600 00
Conowingo " ————	953 29			Assessors Pay, ————	639 60
Tyrone " ————	308 00			Expenses of holding Appeals through the County, ————	72 60
Mounjoyn " ————	388 20			Justices' and Constables' Fees for committing Vagrants, ————	50 16
Mountpleasant " ————	554 33			Wood for Public Buildings, ————	134 66
Reading " ————	528 54			J. Cunningham, Commissioner's Pay, ————	178 50
Freedom " ————	235 65			Joseph Fink, " ————	174 00
Union " ————	474 98			A. Heintzelman, " ————	183 09
	\$531 04			Clerk's Pay, ————	189 00
	30 00			Incidental Expenses, ————	24 00
To Cash from D. A. Buehler, for rent up to 1st April, 1847, ————	30 00			Prothonotary, Register, and Clerk of Sessions' Fees, ————	70 85
" from Sherman and Welsh for Court Costs, ————	317 98			Sheriff's Costs for requisition from Gov. Shunk, ————	186 75
" from E. B. Buehler, for recognizance forfeited, ————	4 50			Repairs at Prison and Public Buildings, ————	40 04
" from John G. Frey, for old Signs, ————	1 00			Public Printing and Blanks, ————	263 37
" from Fmlet's Estate, for Cost, ————	17 94			Postage and Stationery, &c. for Commissioners' Office, ————	52 06
Additional Tax from sundry persons, ————	10 30½			Repairs at Bridges, ————	300 45
Cash from Sheriff Schriver, for Jury fines and verdicts, ————	44 00			Jailor's Fees for keeping Prisoners, ————	159 50
To Error in matters of Abatement at last settlement, ————	621 05			Quit Rents paid Geo. Himes up to 1st January, 1848, ————	2 00
To Abatement on Payment of State Tax, ————	621 05			Crooner's Fees, ————	40 00

	\$16,504	\$11.	Damages and Damage Views,	302 60
			Medical attendance on Prisoners,	4 00
			Officers General Election, Pay,	404 86
			Sheriff's Costs for conveying Prisoners to E. S. Penitentiary,	du

<p><i>The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit :</i></p>			<p>Appropriations made to Fire Companies of the Borough of Gettysburg,</p>	
<i>Years.</i>	<i>Collectors.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>		
1845.	Quintin Armstrong,	Borough of Gettysburg.	\$126	43
1845.	Henry Weltz,	Do.	38	00

"	Jacob Hare,	Berwick,	19 88	Moses M. Clean, Esq. (Att. Gen.) for E. State Prison,	87 39
"	Michael Herwig,	Hamiltonban,	21 55	Certificates of Constables' Returns,	82 97
"	John Carpenter,	Freedom,	14 85	Exonerations to Collectors,	177 32
1847.	John Brown,	Borough of Gettysburg,	178 00	Collectors' Fees,	642 89
"	Jacob Herbst,	Cumberland,	118 40	Treasurer's Salary,	220 00
"	Henry Snyder,	Germany,	145 62	Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents,	2005 00
"	Joseph J. Smith,	Berwick,	170 67	Balance in hands of Treasurer,	1504 18
"	Jacob B. Trostle,	Huntington,	35 11		
"	Jacob Myers,	Latimore,	272 04		\$16,504 61
"	James Wilson,	Hamiltonban,	76 24		
"	Martin Hill,	Liberty,	67 14		
"	B. Hildebrand,	Hamilton,	59 76		

"	Daniel Plank,	Menallen,*	43 31
"	Wm. Sadler,	Tyrone,*	100 00
"	Anthony Smith,	Mountpleasant +	121 29

"	Abraham Chronister,	Reading,	75 54
"	George Kersbler,	Union,	60 38

*Since paid in full. †Since paid in part.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office, ~~We have hereunto set our Hands and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg,~~ the third day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

JOSEPH FINK,
A. HEINTZLEMAN,
JACOB KING, } *Comm'rs.*

ATTEST—J. AUGINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be general account of said Account, from the fourth day of January, A. D. 1847, until the third day of January, A. D. 1848.

DAVID M'CREARY, ESQ. TREASURER, AND THE COMMISSIONERS, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE
COUNTY OF ADAMS.

D R.		C R.	
	DOLLS. CTs.		DOLLS. CTs.
To Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	859 94½	By disbursements on Commissioners' Orders,	11720 19
Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	4106 81	Certificates of Constables' Returns,	82 97
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1847,	9653 04	Outstanding Quit Rents for 1845,	136 45

Quit Rents for 1847.	178 00	"	"	for 1846.	18 00
Error in matter of Abatement at last settlement.	621 05	"	"	County Tax for 1846.	76 50
Abatement on payment of State Tax at Harrisburg.	621 05	"	"	"	for 1847.
Cash from D. A. Buehler, for Rent up to April 1st, 1847.	30 00	"	"	Quit Rents for 1847.	178 00
" from Sherman and Welsh, (Court Costs.)	317 98			Exonerations to Collectors for 1845.	45 85
" from Sherman and Welsh, (Court Costs.)	41 50			Exonerations to Collectors for 1846.	5 00

in	"	from E. B. Buehler, for recognition of debt,	3 00	Fees	1846,	74 00
	"	from J. C. Frey, for old Sign,	17 00	Exonerations	1846,	102 13
"	"	from Emlet's Estate, for Costs,	17 00	Fees	1846,	419 06
en	"	Additional Tax from sundry persons,	19 29	Exonerations	" 1847,	29 38
ed	"	from Sheriff Schriver for Jury fines and verdicts,	44 00	Fees	" 1847,	150 06
so				Treasurer's Salary,		220 00
le			\$16,604 61	Balance in hands of Treasurer, January 3d, 1848,		1564 13
						\$16,504 61

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn pursuant to law, do REPORT that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the Account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County commencing on the fourth day of January, 1847, and ending on the third day of January, A. D. 1848—both days inclusive. That said Account, as settled above, and entered of record in Settlement-book in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, Pennsylvania, contains and sets forth a balance due to the County of Adams by David McGeehan, Esq. Treasurer of said County.

is correct; and that we are balance due to the County of Adams, \$3,148.44. At CERTAIN, Esq., Treasurer of said County, in Cash, the sum of Fifteen Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars and Eighteen and One-half Cents; and in Outstanding Taxes, the sum of Two Thousand and Ninety-five Dollars and Five Cents.

In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at the Office of the Commissioners, at Gettysburg, our place settling Public Accounts, the third day of January, 1848.

February, 7, 1848.

ADAM J. WALTER,
JOHN C. ELLIS,
AMOS W. MAGINLY, } *Auditors of the
County of Adams.*

4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Ad-
ministrators of the estate of Frederick Shull, deceased
The first account of Jacob Pitzer, Admin-
istrator of the estate of Joseph Pitzer, deceased
man, Jun., Administrator of the estate of Michael Christ, deceased.
The final account of Fleming Gilliland, and
of the Administrators of the estate of William

The final account of George Deardoff, one of the Administrators of the estate of Peter Deardoff, deceased.

The first and final account of Henry A. Pickering, Administrator of the estate of Christian Pickering, deceased.

The first account of Daniel Bare and Andrew M. Deardoff, Administrators of the estate of

<p>The first annual account of John Miller, Administrator of the estate of Andrew B. Miller, deceased.</p> <p>The first account of George Zollinger, Administrator with the will annexed of John Miller, deceased.</p>	<p>The account of Henry Emlat, Administrator of the estate of John Emlat, deceased.</p> <p>The first and final account of Emanuel Brough, Administrator of the estate of John Brough, deceased.</p>	<p>Peter Hoover, deceased.</p> <p>ROBERT CORBAN, Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 24, 1848.</p>
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The account of John Shull and David Shull, The first and final account of Michael Holl- ~~and~~ Blanks for sale at this office

signed testimonials; have, during the last few years, emanated from boat and Railroad laborers—from seamen and merchants in this and other States, asking such suspension of labor—and as the present system operates to the injury of the public works on the Sabbath, and places those who rest on that day, in obedience to the laws of God and the Commonwealth, in very disadvantageous circumstances, in comparison with those who disregard those laws, as well as to drive conscientious men from our public works—and as we cannot expect providential favor to attend the violation of his laws, and the oppression of our State laborers, it is recommended to the State Legislature to direct that the public works be closed on the first day of the week or Lord's day.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The time is probably not very far distant when, under an advanced state of civilization and religion, war will be regarded in its true light. The false glory which has so long hung around it will be dissipated—the chivalric drapery of a semi-barbarous age stripped off, and the miserable thing stand forth in its naked deformity, a creature of desolation and blood.

Mankind will then no longer kings to make the *pacens* with which Kings and Presidents play the game of ambition, caring for victory, but regardless of those who fall in the contest. Few will then be willing to sacrifice their own lives, or their hands with a brother's blood, to gratify the whim of a heartless ruler. No President, viewing human suffering in the light of a mere means for attaining a particular object, shall be able to make himself "the country," and compel assistance in his unholy schemes by the cry, "our country, right or wrong." Reason, educated and elevated, shall then govern, and blind passion be no longer the ready and efficient tool of the desperate and unscrupulous. But that time has not yet come, as the position in which we stand to a neighboring republic too plainly shows.

The contest with Mexico is the war of an individual; the thousands who are carrying it on he can regard as his agents—the thousands who have fallen, his victims. The deaths amidst the terrors of battle, or in the dreary hospital—the anguish of the dying and the tears of the bereaved—the hope deferred which has made sick the hearts of thousands at home—in a word, all that the nation has suffered or may yet suffer, must be placed to his charge. And many a Whig that once asked in jest, has found in blood an answer to the question, "Who is James K. Polk?"

Not but that the sanction of law has been thrown over the deeds of President. Fighting what have become the battles of their country, her soldiers are as much entitled to a nation's thanks as those the contest was as holy as the war of the revolution. Forced into the contest, the nation has not been backward to sustain its chief officer, and the gallant men upon whom has been thrown the burden of the conflicts. But while patriotism suggests the importance of a vigorous prosecution of the war to its close, the people of the United States are fortunately not yet so much the slaves of Executive dictation as to be precluded from protesting against the iniquity of its incursion.—This has been done, from the time when eighteen Senators—including Calhoun and McDuffie, voted against the Calhoun falsehood that the war was commenced by the act of Mexico—from that time to the present moment there have not been wanting the many who, true to their country, can yet be true to honor, humanity, and religion.

The advocates of despotism have always contended that mankind are incapable of self-government—that republican institutions, depending, as they must, upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, never can be permanent. The experiment which commenced on the 4th of July, 1776, has gone far to prove the falsehood of this position. But we cannot help thinking that the monarchists of Europe must contemplate with infinite satisfaction the present unnatural struggle between two sister republics—the largest and most powerful in the world. That contest is a proof that not in kingly governments alone, is the power of doing evil possessed by a single individual: carefully as the constitution has guarded the right to make war, it has been wrested from the legitimate authority, and the struggle once commenced, the rulers that, to ensure the course of our rulers is "moral treason," while nothing remains for the people but to yield the President the obedience exacted by an oriental despot—nay more a homage extended to thoughts and words—and to assist in conquering a peace!—The latter the nation have done—the former may find rather more difficult.—*Phila. News.*

THE PROSPECT.

Every day furnishes us with additional evidence of the practical tendencies of the present Locofoco tariff. Until recently, it had not sufficient time to unfold itself, but it is now stretching out its full length over the entire land, and its poisonous breath is already blighting every description of business. The *Messenger's* Journal, well posted up in these matters, says, agriculture, though not exactly prostrate, will soon weaken; flour, six months hence, under ordinary circumstances, will not be worth \$5 per barrel. Commerce is weak—and decreasing. Manufacturers are so sufficiently crippled that nothing remains but to

duction of wages of twenty-five per cent., or immediate suspension of operations; and the same may be said of mining.—In the East especially every kind of manufactures is prostrate—factories are daily occurring, and the factories being closed; and those that still continue are making arrangements to curtail their business and reduce the wages of the operatives, to save themselves from ruin. Some of the most powerful companies at Lowell have lost, within the last six months, the entire profits of the previous year—and a general movement is now on foot to save themselves from the threatened wreck.

In iron manufactures there appears to be little encouragement. One of the most intelligent gentlemen in this State, of great practical experience in that business, casually observes in a recent letter to one of the editors: "We are already feeling the 'blessed effects' of that Tariff. Railroad iron is now offered by the Agent of the English manufacturers, deliverable at New York, at a price less than it costs us to make it, at the present wages and cost of the raw material; and unless a specific duty is laid on iron imported, high enough to protect us from the surplus product of the foreign manufacturers, our 'occupation's gone,' for even with a reduction in the prices of the raw material and of wages, it is doubtful whether many of the mills can continue to compete with the English and Welsh manufacturers. At the rate railroad iron has been and are being erected within the two years passed, (no thanks to the Tariff of '46, but to the demand for iron in Great Britain and the Continent, until the recent depression there) the home competition would at once and always keep prices down to a degree that only a reasonable profit would inure to our manufacturers."—*Ill.*

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The ships *Napier* and *Danvers*, at N. Orleans, both sailed from Vera Cruz on the 29th January.

The train which left the city of Mexico on the 14th January, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st, without molestation. There were about two hundred wagons in this train.

The train met Gen. Marshall and Col. Miles, with their respective commands, at Puebla, on the 17th ult.

The Vera Cruz American Star says that at the last accounts from Queretaro, a quorum of Congress was not in attendance. Gen. Anaya had been succeeded by Pena y Pena as President of the Republic of Mexico, and a new one was to be chosen when Congress assembled.

It was rumored that Mr. Trist had been frequent interviews with the Mexican Commissioners, and that certain terms had been agreed upon, but nothing of an authentic nature had transpired.

Col. Flays, with one hundred rangers and a few Illinois volunteers, reached Teotihuacan on the 12th ult. in pursuit of Padre Jaraota. While reposing at an inn, with their horses unbridled and unsaddled, Jaraota and a party of Mexicans came suddenly upon Col. H. and his men, and a severe contest ensued.—Eight Mexicans were killed. The horse of Jaraota was seen after the fight with blood running down his sides, and it is thought that his rider received several severe wounds.

A courier sent by Mr. Peoples, with copies of the President's Message for the city of Mexico,—the American Star,—was seized by guerrillas, on his return, and taken into some bushes by the roadside, where they first stripped and then shot him. This was done near Vera Cruz.

Gen. Bustamante, ex-President of the Mexican Republic, has returned to his fellow-citizens, dated at Guanajuato on the 24th ult. He says that, though willing to shed the last drop of blood in defence of his country, he has not had the satisfaction of sharing in the honorable battles in which his countrymen have been engaged. He says that when Gen. Valencia in 1841 disturbed the public peace under pretence of opposition to his (Bustamante) being in the Presidential chair, he withdrew from a station to which the votes of the people had elevated him. After a few other remarks in regard to his absence from and return to his country, he proceeds as follows. We translate from the Monitor:

"I should not wish to recall to your minds that in the manifesto which I issued to my fellow-citizens on the 26th of September, 1841, I stated that the hand of time would place in its true point of view every action and deed, and that the captain who had been elevated through perfidy and infamy alone, would shortly be compelled to shed the tears of blood. But why recall such mournful events in regard to those who are the occasion of our present misfortunes? It remains for me only to tell you that misfortune has prevented me from being at your side in the battles, and that no opportunity has offered to share in your troubles, which perhaps I might in some measure have alleviated. I am this day stimulated by my honor, and I am called by my duty, to place myself at the head of the army, disgraced and almost annihilated. Perhaps through want of skill in his chief. This day, I repeat, I have the pleasure of directing a word to you—not as general, not as chief, but as an injured soldier—an outraged Mexican. My own desire is, to take vengeance on some men who are ignorant of the rights of war, and even of the most sacred institutions."

Gen. Bustamante concludes by saying there are thirty thousand valiant men

left, who will not remain passive during the occupation of the Republic, etc.—This looks very well on paper, but we apprehend will amount to no more than all the manifestos of that illustrious Hero of Dolores, Santa Anna, who drove Bustamante from power seven years since, and to whom he alludes in the extract above given.

The Kentucky Flag.—By the Louisville papers, we learn that on the 27th ult., a very interesting scene transpired in the Kentucky Legislative Hall. The Flag borne by the Second Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, upon the battlefield of Buena Vista, was presented to the State authorities by Wm. F. Gaines, who was the standard bearer amid the carnage of that great battle-field. Twice by his (Gaines') personal prowess, aided by one or two comrades, did he retrieve it from the enemy, having made them pay for their daring attempt to capture his Flag with their lives. It was borne back and planted in the centre of the Second Regiment. That awful night of the 23d, when every man expected a renewal of the battle with the morning's dawn, and all slept upon their arms upon the field of battle, this noble boy grasped that Flag the live-long night.

More Annexation.—While we are threatened on our Southern frontier by the acquisition of the whole of Mexico, the signs of the times indicate that the period is not very remote when the grave question of the annexation of Canada will be presented for the deliberation of the American people. Certainly, that event must seem much less improbable now than the annexation of New Mexico and the California would have appeared, had it been suggested as late as four years ago; and especially as we learn that the policy of this measure is being discussed, at this time, among the Canadians themselves. In the Montreal Courier of the 1st inst., a writer, for example, asks, "Shall we have a separation from the mother country, and become a republic? or shall we join the United States?" So rapid is the growth of ideas in this age of "Progress," and so quickly do they assume shape and form, that we shall not be surprised, if, within less time than has elapsed since Texas became a member of the Union, this suggestion, now timidly put forth, shall become a theme of agitation and intense excitement among the people of the U. S. States. If Mexico shall be, in Mr. Cass' language, first "swallowed," the annexation of Canada, if her people desire it, will be inevitable; and that accomplished, it will not be long before we shall find it indispensable to protect that "outside row" by a still farther extension of the "area of freedom," until the comprehensive definition given to that cant phrase at the late Democratic festival in Washington city—to wit, the "Continent of America"—shall become a fixed fact—that is to say, if the existing Confederacy do not itself crumble to pieces in this insane process of expansion.—*Phila. Daily News.*

Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American emphatically says.

The very best understanding exists between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, who are old and confidential friends. Nothing has occurred to change their relations, but much to cement them, and the impertinence of the Locofoco papers, which by interference in our concerns, hope to conceal the collisions, conflicts and disruptions in their ranks, is perfectly understood between both these distinguished gentlemen, and is regarded with the scorn which it deserves.

But as the Locofoco prints are falsely representing that a rivalry exists between the friends of Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, let me say a few words to that point which I commend to their consideration.

No state of affairs can arise, by which either of these distinguished men will be placed in an attitude of hostility to the other, as candidates for the Presidency. If Mr. Clay should consent to use his name, which has in no manner or form been indicated or authorized, and he should receive the nomination of a Whig, National Convention, I have the best reason for believing that Gen. Taylor, under no circumstances whatever, will permit his name to enter into the canvass.

If, on the other hand, in view of the condition of the country, the convention should select Gen. Taylor as our standard bearer, Mr. Clay will cordially and zealously co-operate in his support, or in that of any other nominee who may be chosen.

They may "read, mark, and inwardly digest," this declaration, which will be verified, letter for letter, on the 7th day of June next.

Sunday Travelling.—Instead of the day boats on the Hudson, on Sunday, being crowded, as formerly, they have been withdrawn entirely, the proprietors finding that it did not pay. So also with the Railroad Companies between Albany and Buffalo. On the Housatonic road the cars do not run on Sundays, and on the Western there is but one train on that day. The directors of the road between New York and Philadelphia have given notice to the post-office department that after their present mail contract expires, they will not run their cars on Sunday. So states the Rochester Advertiser.

That was a striking description which was given by a Western man of Henry Clay: "He is a Western man, no mistake! Nature made him with her sleeves rolled up."

The Tricks of Trade.—The Boston Chronotype relates an instance of Yankee shuffling which came off lately in that city, that is worth reading. A Baptist Minister of Boston had a real estate which he valued at \$15,000, and desired to convert into cash. Amongst those with whom he sought to negotiate was a broker of that city, who owned a house and lot on Boston flats, the value of which, it was alleged, was about being greatly increased by a railroad, and it was proposed that as this property would be more valuable than the clergyman's, it was finally settled that the reverend gentleman should be put into a quasi-possession of the flats, to test their marketableness, and in case he should find them more convertible into the ready than his houses, the exchange might be effected.

In this state of things the reverend gentleman soon after received a call and an offer for the flat property of \$15,000 from a third party, which he refused.—In a day or two still another party called, desirous to get hold of the property in the vicinity of the railroad. He bid upon himself from \$10,000 to \$15,000, which was declined. At last he wished for and took a written refusal of the property for a few days at \$16,000.—This done, the reverend gentleman, seeing his way clear to the cash, and thinking to make a handsome speculation for tight times, slipped to the broker's and had the deeds exchanged of his house for the flats, after which, breathing more freely, he mentioned to the broker that he had had an offer of \$16,000 for the flats. But the offer never came back, and the flats proved to be worth not \$10,000. The reverend, seeing himself screwed, resorted to a learned judge, to know if he could help him out of the scrape. But the learned judge told him that he himself had made the bargain so fast, that it was not in the power of law to undo it, and advised him to make the best of his \$12,000 worth of experience.

San Donx.—The Ship Fever.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, relates the following melancholy effect of ship fever:

Two brothers and their wives and families arrived here from Ireland a few days ago, with sufficient funds to enable them to purchase farms in the State of Illinois, where they proposed locating as soon as the interior navigation was open.

The one had eleven children and the other nine. One of the brothers died within thirty-six hours after landing, and his wife caught the contagion while nursing him, doubtless having its seed in her system, and died three days afterwards. The other brother was obliged to take his children, and by the addition he now has twenty young ones depending on him for support, and looking to him for protection. When it is considered that he is in a strange place, this is a peculiarly melancholy case, and he fears that he will be obliged to return to Ireland, for if he remains here with so great a charge on hand, his little stock of means will be exhausted before spring opens. This is but one instance of the thousand hardships which the poor and unfortunate emigrants have to contend against in their efforts to improve their fortunes in the New World.

Shocking Scene.—A Soldier Shot.—The National Intelligencer has the following, dated Saltillo, Dec. 25th.

Yesterday (Monday) one of the most painful scenes took place here that I ever witnessed. A soldier, by the name of Victor Galbraith, a bugler in Capt. Miers' company of volunteer cavalry, was shot for threatening the captain's life. The troops were all mustered to witness the dreadful scene. The unhappy prisoner was brought forward under the charge of the Provost Marshal and guard. Sixteen men were detailed and formed in single file. The prisoner calmly sat down on his coffin at about eight paces distant, looking at executioners firmly in the face. His sentence was then read to him; he then threw his head backward, and said to the men: "Take good aim; I am ready to die." They fired; he fell immediately, having received three balls in his body; but in a few moments, he again arose, resting on his elbow, and asked for water and drank. He then said "kill me at once, and relieve me from my misery;" when four of the men who had reserved their fire advanced, and, placing the muzzle of their guns to within a few inches of his body, fired, he was the most resolute man I ever saw.—Some of the officers were entirely overcome by the distressing sight.

Remarkable Presence of Mind.—The Augusta, Me., Journal, states that a lad named Thompson, while skating above and near the Augusta dam, a few days since, broke through the ice, and would have gone over the dam, had it not been for the presence of mind of another lad named Springer. The latter, on perceiving the accident, instantly jerked the woolen tippet or comfort from his own neck, and tossed one end of it to the floating boy, who seized it, and was thus drawn out.

Mechanics in Kentucky.—The Kentucky Legislature has refused to admit a colored mechanic to move into that State from Virginia. The reasons assigned were various—but among them, and as chief, were these, that they wanted more white mechanics, and that they should never have them until labor was reputable.

Small Rivalry.—A rival of Tom Thumb has come to life in Havana, in the person of a Cuban girl, Rita Leonarda, 11 years of age, and weighing 15 lbs. She is said to be pretty, lively, graceful and accomplished.

Two slave traders named Trotter and Bolton, were murdered on the night of the 29th ult. near Eufala, Ala., by two slaves whom they had in charge. They had encamped for the night with the two men and a boy. While lying together on a mattress, asleep, the negro men took position, one on each side of their victims, and at a given signal cut their throats with a razor. Trotter was not so fatally cut as was Bolton, and was able to jump up, when he was despatched with an axe. The bodies were then carried off a mile distant and thrown from a bridge into a creek, when the murderers proceeded to secure the money and burn the notes and papers of the deceased, and having set fire to the bloody mattress, put out with the carryall and horses in the direction of Marion county, taking the boy with them. The discovery of the murder was made on Sunday morning, from the fire having communicated to the woods, at the scene of the tragedy, which drew the attention of the neighbors to the spot, when, after a short search, the mangled bodies of the murdered men were found, as before stated. Pursuit was immediately made, and the negroes were overtaken in Marion county, Ga., and brought to Lumpkin, where an examination was had, and these particulars elicited by the confession of the negroes. They were to be taken to Randolph county, to await the penalty of the law for their awful crime.

Sad Accident.—A few days since, Mr. Addison Spalding, of Dracut, went to his meadow with his cart and oxen and horse, loaded his cart with muck and started for his home. In going out of the meadow the wheels became set in the mud. Mr. Spalding put his shoulder to the wheel, and spoke to the oxen; the instant they started the axle broke, and let the loaded cart body drop upon his leg, fracturing it severely, and holding him fast to the ground. He was a mile from home, with no one within hearing to help him, and was unable to extricate himself. He finally succeeded in reaching his shovel, with which, after an hour's labor, he succeeded in so far unloading his cart that he was enabled to get his leg from under it. He then crept to his horse, and by means of the harness got upon him and rode home.—His leg was amputated on Thursday last, below the knee, by Dr. Kimball, of this city, chloroform being used in the operation with entire success.—*Lowell Courier.*

Horrible Death.—We translate the following from a French paper:—A banditti, consisting of eight persons, were recently arrested during the night, in a village near Venice. As it was too late to transport them elsewhere, they were put into a dungeon, and the chief of the band, notorious for his cruelty, and the number of assassinations he had committed, was confined in an old tower, which had been uninhabited for some time. Towards midnight, the sentinel, who was near this tower, having heard at first oaths, and afterwards groans, reported this to the local authority. Little importance was attached to it, and they waited till morning to confirm the circumstance; but what was their astonishment when at break of day they repaired to the tower, they found the prisoner dead, and all his limbs mangled. In order to discover the cause of so terrible a death, they deposited in the same place several pieces of poisoned food. At the end of two days thirty-six serpents were found dead in this place.

On the 3d inst. James Godwin, a resident on the Ottawa River, near Montreal, was tried in that city, before the Chief Justice, for the murder of his wife, to whom he had been twenty years married, who was the mother of his seven children, and against whose conduct or character nothing whatever had appeared, except that her brutal partner had beaten and ill-treated her until she is supposed to have become partially insane. This poor sufferer was allowed by her sister and children to remain three months in a pig-pen, never once cleaned, in the midst of a Canadian Winter, the neighbors and clergymen also knowing and allowing it. The evidence fills two columns of the Herald, and is the blackest record of deliberate cruelty we have read for many a day.

Sad Accident.—Mr. Samuel Francis Davis, son of Hon. J. W. Davis, who is about to depart on his mission to China, being present at the launch of a flat-boat, on the 3d inst., in Indiana, was struck by a falling piece of timber. The blow killed him instantly. His age was 23 years.

A Big Leap.—A horse belonging to a Mr. White, of Baltimore, made a leap at Charlesstown, Va., a few days since, which is close kin to the famous leap made by Putnam's horse, in revolutionary times. Running off from fright, he encountered a mill-race 12 feet in depth, which he attempted to leap 10 feet from its edge, but striking the opposite bank with his head, dislocated his neck, fell back and expired. The distance he jumped is said to be twenty-five feet!

Forty-four years ago, the entire value of the assessed property of all kinds, of the State of Ohio, did not exceed forty-two millions of dollars. Last year it was \$109,597,379—having increased nearly ten fold in less than half a century.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour.	5 50 to 5 60
Wheat.	1 40 to 1 25
Rye.	75 to 70
Corn.	70 to 65
Oats.	38 to 42
Beef Cattle.	4 00 to 6 75
Hogs.	5 50 to 6 25

Mr. Clay and the Presidency.—A correspondent of the Maysville (Ky.) Herald notices the following remark of the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier:

"It is positively understood that Mr. Clay will not consent to the withdrawal of his name from before the public, as a candidate for the Presidency. He is, however, in favor of a National Convention, for the purpose of making nominations."

The Maysville correspondent contends that this statement does Mr. Clay great injustice; and to prove this position, submits the following quotation from a letter of Mr. Clay to a friend:

"I have constantly remained passive and neutral upon the subject, and up to this moment have not made up my mind whether I would accept or decline the nomination, if it were tendered to me.—I reserve my decision for the last suitable moment, and shall be guided by all the circumstances of the case, and especially by my sense of duty, if it should ever become necessary for me to come to any determination on the subject."

Arrest of Mr. Trist.—A rumor has been for some time prevalent that an order has been sent to Mexico for the arrest of Ambassador Trist, and it is intimated that he is to be arraigned before the military tribunal at Perote, charged with the duty of investigating the conduct of Gen. Scott! A letter from Washington to the New York Express states that the order for Mr. Trist's arrest is founded upon a law passed in 1799, during the Presidency of the elder Adams, but which has been ever since a dead letter, which provides, that if any citizen of the United States shall, without the authority of his Government, commence and carry on any oral or written correspondence with any foreign Government, or with any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any dispute or controversy with the United States, or shall counsel, aid or assist in any such correspondence, he shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor exceeding three years!

The heads of the different departments have made a communication to the Legislature, recommending an increase on retailers' licenses, tavern licenses, brokers' licenses, and also on bank dividends. Is it not a little strange, a contemporary asks, that when Locofocoism prostrates the industry of the country, (which it invariably does when in power,) the first remedial measure they suggest is an increase of taxes upon the people?

The Millriters have fixed upon another day for the grand burst up of worldly affairs. It is to come in May next, when, according to their calculations, the world will be 6,000 years of age for certain, and will take its final blow out.—They are getting ready for it at Leroy, New York.

A Fiend in Human Shape.—A man near Meldon, Illinois, is charged with slaying his own mother to death. The man's name is Jesse R. Hull, and the statement is, that for some cause, supposed to be merely to release himself from the burden of keeping her, he shut his mother up in a cold room, and kept her without food until she literally starved to death—having first gnawed the paper from the walls.

Professor Morse made Pacha.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Constantinople, says that a "decoration in Diamonds of a Turkish Order of Honor, such as is given to Pachas, of two tails, is actually in the hands of our Legation, for Professor Morse, from the Sultan, in return for the view of his Telegraph. It will arrive in America with a royal diploma at the same time."

Valentines.—The number of Valentines dispatched to all parts of Philadelphia on Monday, was in round numbers, as nearly as could be ascertained, 30,000, as follows:—Post-office 20,000; Stan's Eagle Dispatch Post, 5,000; Blood's City Dispatch Post, 4,500; private hand 500.

Just Like Them.—The American Democrat, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, says that "petitions signed by more than six thousand ladies, have been presented to the Legislature of this State, praying for the abolition of the death penalty.—The dear creatures!—the only hanging in the world ought to be about their necks!"

Electric Telegraph Charges in England.—The magnetic telegraph charges in this country are high, yet we perceive the price of intelligence through this channel is still higher in England. The charge made by the electric telegraph between London and Liverpool for sending a dozen lines is three pence.

Benefit of Cleanliness.—A London goldsmith saves \$2,000 a year, by the gold and silver in the sediment of the water tanks in which the workmen are required to wash, before leaving the premises. The workmen have clean hands, and their employers make a clean penny.